MONTANA

1969 HIGHWAY MAP

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The BIG SKY Country

St. Mary Lake, Glacier National Park*

Wintertime via Snowmobile at Yellowstone Park's Old Faithful Geyser
Photo courtesy Yellowstone Park Co.

GLACIER
NATIONAL PARK

The history of Glacier National Park begins with the Blackfeet Indians who lived under the spell of the majestic mountains. Regarding the mountain vastness with awe they entered this abode of spirits only to fast or to cross to the Flathead Indian country.

The park, lying in a rugged section of the MONTANA Rockies, is named not from the approximately 40 glaciers of today, but because huge Ice Age glaciers carved the rugged scenery of what is now Glacier National Park. Here two hundred glacial lakes stud the valleys or are set like jewels in rocky cirques. Streams of crystal clear water offer good fishing . . . and no fishing license is required. Fields of brilliant mountain wild flowers, cascading waterfalls, sheer cliffs, dense forests, inquisitive bears, friendly marmots and proud mountain goats and mountain sheep make up its changing panorama.

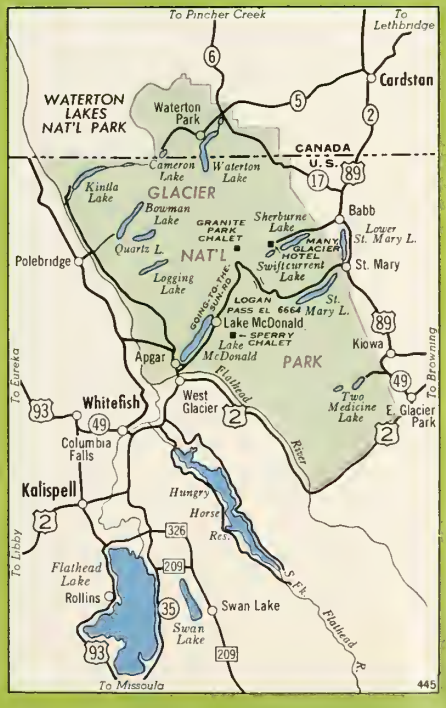
Going-to-the-Sun Road, a spectacular 50-mile drive east and west through the park, crosses the Continental Divide at Logan Pass and traverses the towering Garden Wall. Much of the park is accessible easily by car and nearly a thousand miles of trails lead deep into untouched wilderness or to isolated mountain chalets. Some of the glaciers are visible from the roads; others are easily accessible on foot or horseback. Saddle horses are available; riding experience is unnecessary.

Warm sunny days and cool starry nights are the rule throughout the summer. Early season visitors find waterfalls at their most glorious and mountain peaks still covered with winter snows. In the fall, deciduous trees display brilliant colors, highest peaks glisten with their first white dusting of snow and skies deepen to a startling blue.

Going-to-the-Sun Road, open about the first week in June, remains open well into October. All year around accommodations are conveniently located on the park's fringes. Accommodations in the park are available from about June 10 to September 10.

This million acre alpine wonderland, often termed "The Crown of the Continent," was established by Congress as a national park on May 11, 1910, and is the United States section of the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park.

above . . . Two Medicine Lake is one of the many beauty spots in MONTANA's Glacier National Park. *Robert Lindborg Photo*



above . . . Many scenic trails lead vacationers to choice vantage points for Yellowstone Falls at the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.
Ray Atkeson Photo

YELLOWSTONE
NATIONAL PARK

Three of the five entrances to Yellowstone, the largest and oldest of all the national parks, are in Montana: (1) the north entrance at Gardiner is reached by the historic Yellowstone River route through beautiful Paradise Valley and Yankee Jim Canyon. (2) the northeast entrance is reached by the spectacular Beartooth Highway which climbs via a series of amazing switchbacks to nearly 11,000 feet in Montana's rugged Beartooth Mountains. (3) West Yellowstone, Montana, gives entrance to Yellowstone National Park on the west . . . reached by two scenic highways along the picturesque Gallatin River and the world-famed Madison River . . . the trout fisherman's paradise . . . the river which feeds earthquake-created Quake Lake.

Yellowstone National Park was first discovered by a frontiersman, John Colter, in the winter of 1807-08, but his friends refused to believe the tales of the fantastic land he had seen. Twenty years later, Jim Bridger, a rugged Montana trapper and scout, gave similar descriptions of the area, and eventually explored the Yellowstone country extensively.

Often termed "nature's wonderland," Yellowstone is renowned for spouting geysers, brilliant pools, bubbling mud caldrons, mountains, canyons, streams and lakes, forest and waterfalls . . . 2,221,000 acres of scenic beauty. Park wildlife includes buffalo, moose, elk, deer, antelope, Big Horn sheep and—favorite of all—the grizzly and black bear. Fishing is good in the park waters, no fishing license is required. Please contact park rangers for special information on fishing.

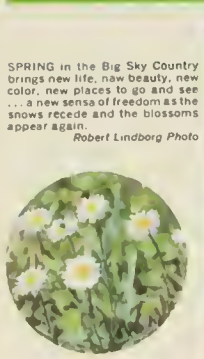
Congress established Yellowstone National Park on March 1, 1872, after the Washburn-Doane Expedition, headed by H. D. Washburn, Surveyor-General of Montana.

Accommodations are available all year at the Montana entrances and from about May 1 to October 31 in the park.

Enjoy unbounded freedom all year 'round in

MONTANA

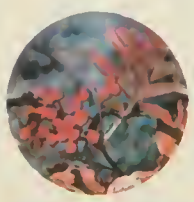
The BIG SKY Country



SPRING in the Big Sky Country brings new life, new beauty, new color, new places to go and see . . . a new sense of freedom as the snows recede and the blossoms appear again.

Robert Lindborg Photo

SUMMER in the Big Sky Country means fun and freedom on Montana's fresh, clear streams, rivers and lakes. Summer boating at giant Fort Peck Lake in northeastern Montana.*

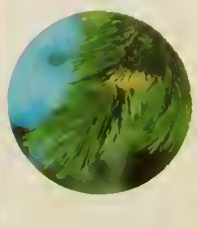


AUTUMN brings its own glory to the Big Sky Country. Colors become vivid, the air becomes crisp, the first sprinkle of snow appears on lofty peaks . . . the freedom days of Indian Summer welcome the traveler, the hunter, the fisherman, the dreamer. Autumn in the Bitterroot Valley.

Ernst Peterson Photo

WINTER in the Big Sky Country beckons snow enthusiasts to the freedom of exhilarating sport on incomparable powder snow. Whether you are skier, snowmobiler, photographer, or ice fisherman . . . Wintertime is Funtime in Montana. Snow Bowl at Missoula

David Lina Photo



MONTANA's wilderness and primitive areas (often termed 'America's Playgrounds') total over 2½ million acres in National Forests . . . freedom roadless back country areas where mechanized transportation is not permitted. Licensed Montana outfitters and guides are available for travel, hunting, camping and fishing in these areas. (above) Spanish Peaks Wilderness Area in the Gallatin National Forest.

Photo courtesy U.S. Forest Service

LEWIS–CLARK TRAIL

OLD WEST TRAIL

Fishing and Hunting

MONTANA offers some of the best trout fishing in the nation; in fact, some nationally known sportswriters have called it "THE TROUT STATE". The Missouri, Yellowstone, Kootenai, and Clark Fork Rivers with their many tributaries and lakes offer the angler a wide choice in species of fish as well as types of fishing. Brown, rainbow, cutthroat, lake and brook trout, Dolly Varden, whitefish, the rare arctic grayling, giant paddlefish, kokanee, coho, northern pike, walleye, perch and bass are here for the taking.

In addition, Montana's vast reaches of native wilderness provide outdoorsmen and nature lovers with a look at untouched country as it was many decades ago. Herds of antelope, deer, elk, Big Horn sheep, plus moose, mountain goats and grizzly bear have continued to thrive due to careful management. 11 national forests and 8 wilderness areas provide excellent hunting.

For the bird hunter, a variety of upland game is available. Species such as the sharp-tailed grouse, sage grouse, blue grouse, Franklin's grouse, ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasant, Hungarian partridge, chukar partridge, and wild turkey provide hunters with a variety of enjoyment.

Non-residents may purchase a 6-day limited fishing license or a season fishing license. The non-resident hunting and fishing license includes two deer, 1 elk, 1 black bear plus the right to enter the drawing for sheep, goats, antelope, and moose. This non-resident license also includes fishing and upland birds. Fee schedules are available from the Montana Fish and Game Department.

The float enthusiast can combine his fishing with a float trip on some of Montana's outstanding streams and find beautiful scenery and areas of historic interest.

For additional information, write Montana Fish and Game Department, Helena, Montana 59601.

Fishing is GREAT in MONTANA whether you cast from shore, standing mid-stream or from a boat. Enjoy the freedom, relaxation and pleasure of fishing on one of the nation's finest trout streams, the Madison River (above).*

Lewis and Clark Caverns STATE PARK

LEWIS and CLARK CAVERNS, Montana's featured state park, are the largest limestone caverns in the Northwest. Located in the heart of Montana's vacationland between Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks, the Caverns are easy to reach, FUN to explore.

The colorful stalactites, stalagmites, clusterites and flowstone, produced by a million years of natural processes, form interesting and unusual sights and provide more variety of typical cavern formations than any other single group of caverns in the nation.

The caverns are all electrically lighted, and are safe and comfortable to visit. An open-air jeep railroad runs along the hillside from park headquarters to near the caverns entrance. An electric tram completes the trip.

Inside the caverns, where natural air-conditioning maintains a year-round temperature of 46°, well constructed walks lead through the caverns.

Guided tours last 90 minutes. Admission charge (including jeep railway and tram ride) is $1.00 for adults, 50c for children 6 through 12 years.

Tours operate at frequent intervals daily:
May 1-June 15: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
June 15-Labor Day: 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Labor Day-September 30: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Free picnicking and camping facilities are provided.

National Historic Landmarks

Bannack — Montana's First Territorial Capital
Butte — the Richest Hill on Earth
Camp Disappointment — 12 miles northeast of Browning (Northernmost point reached by Lewis and Clark Expedition)
Charles M. Russell Original Studio, Great Falls
Fort Benton — Missouri River Historic Navigation Port
Lewis and Clark 1805 Portage, Great Falls
Lolo Trail, Lolo National Forest
Missouri River Headwaters State Monument
Pictograph Indian Caves, Billings
Pompeys Pillar, northeast of Billings (Captain William Clark carved his name here in 1806)
Travelers Rest, Missoula County Where Lewis and Clark parted on return journey, 1806)
Virginia City — Montana's Second Territorial Capital

The Treasure State

MONTANA, for centuries the home of Indians and buffalo, was first seen by white men—the Verendryes, French fur-traders—in 1743.

In 1805-1806 Lewis and Clark explored the area, then part of the Louisiana Territory.

In 1807 Manuel Lisa, a fur-trader, built Montana's first trading post.

The first permanent white settlement was St. Mary's Mission at Stevensville, founded in 1841 . . . still standing today.

In 1862 a rich gold strike at Bannack brought a rush of prospectors. With gold discoveries at Virginia City and Helena, thousands more followed. Outlaws flourished in the surging gold camps until the Vigilantes organized and dispensed justice.

The great cowboy era began in 1866 when the first herd of longhorn cattle was trailed from Texas.

The growing intrusion of white men into the Indians' homeland, the disappearance of buffalo and failure of white man to keep their treaties, brought the Indian wars of the '60's and '70's. Custer's Last Stand occurred in 1876. A year later the major battles ended with Chief Joseph's surrender at the Battle of the Bear's Paw.

The fourth largest state, Montana averages 550 miles in length and 275 miles in width. The Continental Divide runs north and south through the western section. The highest point is Granite Peak, 12,799 feet; the lowest is 1,820 feet on the Kootenai River at the Idaho line.

Climate varies with topography and altitude. Average annual rainfall throughout the state is 15" and varies from a minimum 9.60" to over 100" on some mountain tops. Average daytime temperatures vary from an average 28 in January to 84.5 in July.

Nine railroads, ten bus lines and five air lines serve Montana; 11,236 miles of paved urban, secondary, primary and interstate highways cross the state.

Vast lands suited to cultivation and grazing, water, minerals, and timber are Montana's most valuable resources.

The value of income from farms and ranches totals about $575,000,000 annually. Major crops are winter and spring wheat, hay, barley, sugar beets, corn, oats, potatoes, alfalfa seed, mustard seed, flax seed, beans and cherries. Principal livestock is cattle and sheep. Montana is a large supplier of stocker and feeder cattle.

The state's mineral resources offer vital sources of employment and income to the state. Mineral production contribution is about $245,000,000 annually and is chiefly from petroleum and copper production. Other leading minerals are sand and gravel, zinc, silver, building stone, lead and gold.

The timber industry is highly important to Montana's economy and contributes approximately $130,000,000 annually. Products include lumber, plywood, pulp and paper, and manufactured wood products. Three million or more Christmas trees are harvested each year and marketed widely throughout the country.

Most of the power in the state is generated hydroelectrically by the Montana Power Company with Kerr Dam, Holter Dam and 11 other sites, by the Washington Water Power Company with its dam at Noxon Rapids, and by Federal dams: Fort Peck, Hungry Horse, Canyon Ferry and Yellowtail (Libby Dam in northwestern Montana is under construction). There are six steam generating plants in the state using coal as a fuel source. The largest, located at Billings, is operated by the Montana Power Company. The Montana Dakota Utilities Company also operates a large steam-electric plant, fired by coal, at Sidney. It is predicted that in the future much of Montana's coal will be used to generate power and to produce pipeline gas and even gasoline.

Manufacturing in Montana is primarily based on the processing of its abundant raw materials including refining of copper, zinc, aluminum, and petroleum, production of elemental phosphorus and cement, and wood products manufacture. Sugar refining and flour milling are also very important. The value added by manufacturing approximates $285,000,000 annually.

Additional Information

Wherever you may be in Montana, you will find on-the-spot information at a local Chamber of Commerce office or Visitor Welcome Center.

For additional Montana vacation information, write to the Advertising Department, Montana Highway Commission, Helena, Montana 59601.

State Bird
The Western Meadowlark

State Flower
The Bitterroot

State Tree
The Ponderosa Pine

State Flag with Seal and Motto "Oro y Plata". Gold and Silver

State Parks and Monuments

The letter and numeral following name of each area refer to location on map (traverse slide).

Ashley Lake State Park. B-2
30 miles west of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Bannack State Monument. G-3
21 miles west of Dillon off U.S. 91

Bitterroot Lake State Park. B-2
20 miles west of Kalispell, 5 miles northwest of Marion off U.S. 2

Canyon Ferry Recreation Area. E-5
20 miles east of Helena off U.S. 12

Chief Joseph's Battlefield of the Bear's Paw. B-7
16 miles south of Chinook off U.S. 2

Chief Plenty Coups Memorial State Monument. G-8
35 miles south of Billings

Clark Canyon Reservoir Recreation Area. H-3
20 miles south of Dillon on Interstate 15

Deadman's Basin Recreation Area. E-7
20 miles east of Harlowton off U.S. 12

Finley Point State Park. C-2
10 miles north of Polson on Finley Point off Montana 35

Flathead Lake State Park. C-2
15 miles north of Polson on U.S. 93

Fort Owen State Monument. E-2
At Stevensville off U.S. 93

***Hell Creek State Park.** C-10
26 miles north of Jordon off Montana 200 on Fort Peck Reservoir

Hooper State Park. D-6
At Lincoln on Montana 200

James Kipp State Park. C-8
65 miles northeast of Lewistown on U.S. 191

Lake Mary Ronan State Park. C-2
33 miles northwest of Polson off U.S. 93

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park. F-5
15 miles east of Whitehall on U.S. 10

Logan State Park. B-1
45 miles west of Kalispell on U.S. 2

Lone Pine State Park. B-10
3 miles southeast of Kalispell off U.S. 2

Lost Creek State Park. F-3
6 miles north of Anaconda off U.S. 10-A

Madison Buffalo Jump. F-5
7 miles south of Logan off Interstate 90

Mission State Park. D-12
3 miles south of Glendive off U.S. 10

Medicine Rocks State Park. F-12
12 miles north of Ekalaka on Montana 7

Missouri River Headwaters State Monument. F-5
3 miles east of Three Forks and 3 miles north of U.S. 10

Missouri River Recreation Waterway. B-6,7
Five sites available on Missouri River for boaters between Virgelle and James Kipp State Park

Nelson Reservoir Recreation Area. B-9
23 miles northeast of Malta off U.S. 2

Painted Rocks Lake Recreation Area. F-2
35 miles south of Hamilton off U.S. 93

Rock Creek State Park. C-10
35 miles south of Fort Peck on Fort Peck Reservoir

Thompson Falls State Park. C-1
3 miles west of Thompson Falls off U.S. 10-A

Tiber Dam State Park. B-5
18 miles south of Chester on Tiber Reservoir

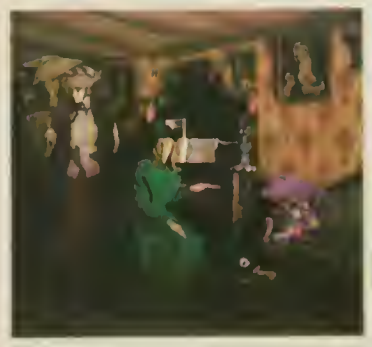
West Shore State Park. C-2
20 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. 93

Whitefish Lake State Park. B-2
At Whitefish on U.S. 93

Woods Bay State Park. B-2
35 miles northeast of Polson off Montana 35

Yellow Bay State Park. C-2
20 miles northeast of Polson on Montana 35

*Make local inquiry before traveling into this area



Virginia City, (above) MONTANA's second territorial capital and a famed Vigilante town, is now restored. Virginia City Players in costumes of gold-rush days provide authentic summer stock melodrama.*

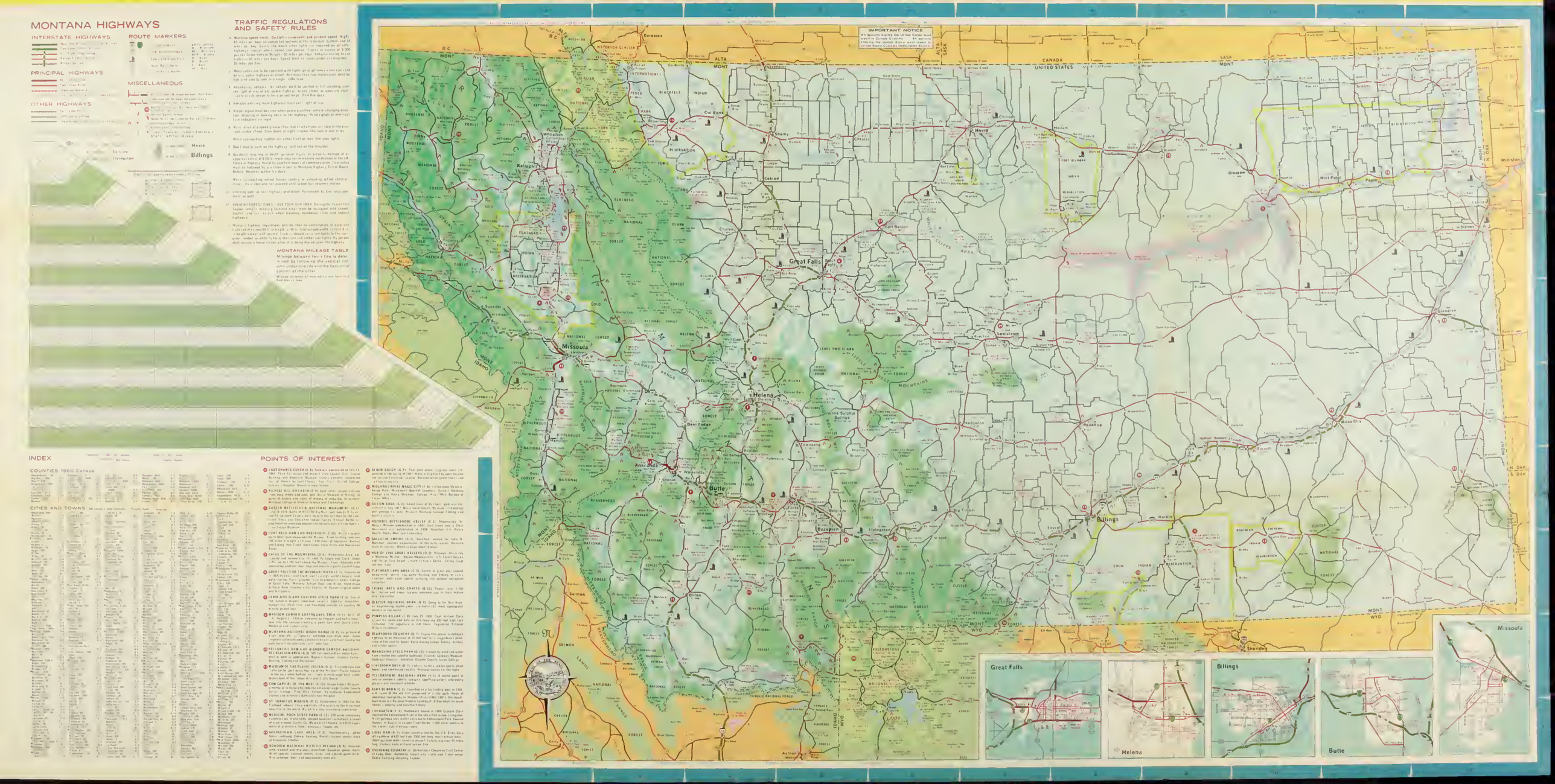
The 6 units of the Montana State University System offer inviting campuses, challenging curricula and outstanding faculties. Above right . . . Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology at Butte, "the richest hill on earth".

Photo courtesy Mont. College of Mineral Science and Technology

The Ed Towe Antique Ford Collection of the Montana Historical Society (right) is one of the most complete in the country . . . 35 models from 1903 to the mid-1930's. Enjoy this collection at 1325 Helena Avenue, Helena, Montana.*

*Montana Highway Commission Photo

MONTANA THE BIG SKY COUNTRY



Welcome to the Big Sky Country

Forrest H. Anderson, *Governor*

Welcome to Montana. We are honored by your visit and we sincerely hope you enjoy your stay with us.

Montana is a big state—with plenty of room to relax. I know you'll enjoy the magnificent and varied scenery with which this state has been blessed. May I also suggest a visit to our fine museums, our excellent summer theaters, a real western rodeo, an authentic Indian celebration, and one of our many local fairs? Take the time to shop. You'll find a wide variety of unique and practical items in our stores and shops.

Most of all, get to know our people. We'll do all we can to make your stay a pleasant one.

Montanans revere the great natural beauty of their state and are anxious to preserve it unspoiled for their children and yours. So, please, be careful with fire and litter. And please drive carefully. We value your friendship and your lives—and we want to preserve both.

Thank you for coming. It's good to have you with us.

Sincerely,

The Festival of Nations is an annual August Celebration at Red Lodge, MONTANA. Each day of the 10-day event is devoted to a different nationality. Enjoy displays, art, crafts, music, dancing, superb food, colorful costumes during this international festival.*

There's a rodeo nearly every day during MONTANA's summer vacation season. One of the wildest of them all is the Wild Horse Stampede at Wolf Point (below) . . . staged annually in July. It attracts spectators and top performers from throughout U.S. and Canada.*

VACATION IN MONTANA

THE BIG SKY COUNTRY

Camping is fun and freedom in eastern MONTANA's Makoshika State Park.*

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION

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COMMISSION
HELENA, MONTANA 59601

Cover Photo by Ross Hall.
MONTANA's seven Indian Reservations offer colorful celebrations and memorable photographic opportunities.

**Montana Highway Commission Photo*